

FROM INTERNATIONAL TO GLOBAL HEALTH

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The goal of this graduate course is to provide an historical perspective on the development of international health during the 20th century, with an emphasis on themes and documents dealing with the second half of the 20th century. In order to understand and examine developments in international health agencies during the past few decades is necessary to review a number of historical and public health works that study and represent the changing place of international health. There will be also some sessions devoted to the presentation and discussion of films related to International health.

Prescribed Books

Maggie Black. The Children and the Nations: The Story of UNICEF New York: UNICEF, 1986.

William Muraskin, The Politics of International Health: The Children's Vaccine Initiative and the Struggle to Develop Vaccines for the Third World. Albany: State Univ. of New York Press, 1998.

Javed Siddiqi. World Health and World Politics: The World Health Organization and the UN system. London: Hurst and Co., 1995.

Paul Farmer. Infections and inequalities: the modern plague. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1999.

Assessment

Evaluation will be as follows: (1) review reading assignments in brief but critical (1-page) weekly papers, which will provide the basis for your contributions to discussions (2) make at least one presentation, based on the “further reading” with a 10-page paper to be handed in during the term (3) submit a 20-page paper by the end of the term.

Students must choose a research subject for their semester work that can either be an in-depth study in the history of health and medicine in Latin America in a certain country or a cross-country discussion in a relevant issue. Students must hand in and discuss with the teacher an outline of the paper before the break.

1. INTRODUCTION

Required reading:

Theodore M Brown, Marcos Cueto, Elizabeth Fee, “The World Health Organization and the Transition from ‘International’ to ‘Global’ Public Health,” American Journal of Public Health 2005 [forthcoming].

Paul F. Basch, "A Historical perspective on international health," Infectious Disease Clinics North America 5 (1991):183-196.

James E. Banta, "From international to global health," Journal of Community Health 26 (2001): 73-76.

Further reading:

Elizabeth Fee and Theodore M Brown, "The unfulfilled promise of public health: deja vu all over again," Health Affairs 21, 6 (2002): 31-43.

Philip M. Teigen, "A kindly, useful mentor': applying the history of medicine to public policy," The Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 54 (1999): 353-363.

E. Perdiguerro, J. Bernabeu, R. Huertas, and E. Rodríguez Ocana, "History of health, a valuable tool in public health," Journal of Epidemiological Community Health 55, 9 (2001): 667-673

Vicente Navarro, "Comment: whose globalization?" American Journal of Public Health, 88 (1998): 742-743.

2. THE LEGACY OF QUARANTINE

Anne Hardy, "Cholera, the quarantine and the English preventive system, 1850-1895," Medical History 37 (1993): 250-269.

Robert Barde, "Prelude to the Plague: Public Health and Politics at America's Pacific Gate, 1899," The Journal for the History of Medicine and Allied Science 58 (2003): 153-186.

J.C. McDonald, "The History of quarantine in Britain during th 19th century," Bulletin for the History of Medicine 25 (1951) 22-44.

Further reading:

Alexandra Minna Stern, "Buildings boundaries and blood: medicalization and nation-building on the US-Mexico border, 1910-1930," Hispanic American Historical Review 79 (1999): 41-81.

Amy L. Fairchild and Eileen A. Tynan, "Policies of Containment: Immigration in the Era of AIDS," American Journal of Public Health 84, no. 12 (1994): 2011-2022.

Alison Bashford, "Quarantine and the Imagining of the Australian nation," Health 2, 4 (1998): 387-402.

David P. Fidler, "The globalization of public health: the first 100 years of international health diplomacy," Bulletin of the World Health Organization 79, 9 (2001): 842-849.

Krista Maglen, "The First Line of Defense: British Quarantine and the Port Sanitary Authorities in the 19th century," Social History of Medicine 15, 3 (2002): 413-428.

3. INTERWAR AGENCIES

FILM: "The work of the Public Health Service," United States Public Health Service. 1936. 2

films. 16 mm each. National Library of Medicine.

Required reading:

Marcos Cueto, "The Cycles of Eradication: The Rockefeller Foundation and Latin American Public Health, 1918-1940," in International Health Organizations and Movements, 1918-1939 edited by P. Weindling, New York: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1995, 222-243.

Marta A. Balinska, "Ludwik Rajchman, international health leader," World Health Forum 12, 4 (1991): 456-465.

Paul Weindling, "Social Medicine at the League of Nations Health Organization and the International Labour Office compared," In International Health Organizations, 134-153.

Further reading

Anne Emanuell Birn, "Wa(i)ves of influence: Rockefeller public health in Mexico, 1920-50," Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical sciences 31, 3 (2000): 381-395.

Darwin Stapleton, "Lessons of history? Anti-malaria strategies of the International Health Board and the Rockefeller Foundation from the 1920s to the era of DDT," Public Health Reports 119, 2 (2004): 206-215.

Norman Howard-Jones, International Public Health Between the Two World Wars: The Organizational Problems Geneva: WHO, 1978.

Ilana Lowy and Patrick Zylberman, "Medicine as a social instrument: Rockefeller Foundation, 1913-1945," Studies in History and Philosophy of Biological and Biomedical Sciences 31C, 3 (2000): 365-380.

4. FILMS ON INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

"Health education against malaria," Federal Security Agency, U.S. Public Health Service, Office of Malaria Control in War Areas and South Carolina State Board of Health. 16 minutes. 1944. History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine.

"Pacific enemy number two, malaria," United States Navy. 10 minutes. 1944. History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine.

"Soldier from the tropics," United States Government. Office of War Information. 16 minutes 1943. National Library of Medicine.

"Medical Service for Industry," Standard Oil Co. 16 mm. 1954. National Library of Medicine.

Required reading: Robert J.T. Roy, "Malaria in American Troops in the South and Southeast Pacific in World War II," Medical History 43 (1999): 182-207

5. INTERNATIONAL HEALTH AND THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

DOCUMENT: World Health Organization, Constitution 1948.
http://www.who.int/rarebooks/official_records/constitution.pdf

Required reading:

Javed Siddiqi, World Health and World Politics: The World Health Organization and the UN system London: Hurst and Co., 1995.

Jeanne L. Brand, "The United States Public Health Service and International health, 1945-1950," Bulletin for the History of Medicine 63 (1989): 579-598.

Further reading:

Sung Lee, "WHO and the Developing World: The Contest for Ideology," in Western Medicine as Contested Knowledge, ed. by Andrew Cunningham and Bridie Andrews, Manchester: Manchester Univ. Press, 1997, 24-45.

N. Howard-Jones, "The World Health Organization in historical perspective," Perspectives in Biology and Medicine 24, 3 (1981): 467-482.

Thomas Parran, "The First 12 Years of WHO," Public Health Reports 73 (1958): 879-883.

6. UNICEF**Required reading**

Maggie Black, The Children and the Nations: The Story of UNICEF New York: UNICEF, 1986.

Further reading

Maggie Black, Children First: The Story of UNICEF, Past and Present. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1996.

7. MALARIA ERADICATIONSRequired reading:

Randall M. Packard, "No other logical choice: global malaria eradication and the politics of international health in the post-war era," Parassitologia 40 (1998): 217-229.

Perez Yekutiel, "Lessons from the Big Eradication Campaigns," World Health Forum 2, 4 (1981): 465- 490.

Randall M. Packard, "Malaria Dreams: Postwar Visions of Health and Development in the Third World," Medical Anthropology 17 (1997): 279-296.

Further reading:

Randall M. Packard and Peter J. Brown, "Rethinking Health, Development and Malaria: Historicizing a Cultural Model in International Health," Medical Anthropology 17 (1997): 181-194.

8. POPULATION CONCERNS

FILM: "Delivering family planning services," Agency for International Development. 1974. 30 minutes. National Library of Medicine.

Required reading

Bonnie Mass, "A Historical sketch in the American Population Control Movement," International Journal of the Health Services 4 (1974): 651-676.

P.J. Donaldson, "On the origins of the United States Government's international population policy," Population Studies 44, 3 (1990): 385-399.

John Sharpless "World population growth, family planning and American foreign policy," Journal of Policy History 7, 1 (1995): 72-102.

Further reading:

Anne Emanuelle Birn, "Skirting the issue: women and international health in historical perspective," American Journal of Public Health 89, 3 (1999): 399-407.

Carter L. Marshall, "Health Malnutrition and the Roots of the World population growth," International Journal of the Health Services 4 (1974): 677-890.

Donald T. Critchlow, "Birth control, population control and family planning: an overview," Journal of Health Policy 7, 1 (1995): 1-21.

S.P. Johnson, World population and the United nations Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1987.

Nelly Oudshoorn, "From population control politics to chemicals: the WHO as an intermediary organization in contraceptive development," Social Studies of Science 27 (1997): 41-72.

9. SMALLPOX AND IMMUNIZATION

Required reading:

Paul Greenough, "Intimidation, Coercion and Resistance in the Final Stages of South Asian Smallpox Eradication Campaign, 1973-1975," Social Science and Medicine 41, 5 (1995): 633-645.

Sanjoy Bhattacharya, "Uncertain victories: A review of the administration of the final phases of the eradication of smallpox in India, 1960-80," American Journal of Public Health 2004 [forthcoming].

William Muraskin, The Politics of International Health: The Children's Vaccine Initiative and the Struggle to Develop Vaccines for the Third World Albany, N.Y.: State Univ. of New York Press, 1998.

Further reading:

Donald Henderson, "Smallpox eradication—a cold war victory," World Health Forum 19, 2 (1998): 113-119.

Donald A. Henderson, 'The History of Smallpox Eradication', in Times, Places and Persons: Aspects of the History of Epidemiology edited by A. A. Lilienfeld, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1980, 99-114.

Richard Hankins, "The World Health Organization and Immunology Research and Training, 1961-1974," Medical History 45 (2001) 243-266.

F. Fenner, D.A. Henderson, I. Arita, Z. Jezek, I.D. Ladnyi, Smallpox and its Eradication. Geneva: WHO, 1988.

10. PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Document: Declaration of Alma-Ata. International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, USSR, 1978. http://www.who.int/hpr/NPH/docs/declaration_almaata.pdf.

Required reading

Marcos Cueto, "The Origin of Primary Health Care and Selective Primary Care," American Journal of Public Health (2004) American Journal of Public Health 2004 [forthcoming].

Socrates Litsios, "The Long and Difficult Road to Alma-Ata: a personal reflection," International Journal of Health Services 32, 4 (2002): 709-732.

Theodore Brown and Elizabeth Fee, "Palliatives will no longer do': the deep roots and continuing dynamic of community-oriented primary care," American Journal of Public Health 92, 11 (2002): 1711-1712.

Further reading:

K.S. Warren, "The Evolution of Selective Primary Health Care," Social Science and Medicine 26:8 (1988): 891-898.

Lynn M. Morgan, "Community participation in health: perpetual allure, persistent challenge," Health Policy and Planning 16, 3 (2001): 221-230.

Socrates Litsios "The Christian Medical Commission and WHO," American Journal of Public Health 2004 [forthcoming].

D. Werner and D. Sanders, Questioning the Solution, The Politics of Primary Health Care and Child Survival, with an in-depth critique of Oral Rehydration Therapy Palo Alto: Health Rights, 1997.

J. Ruxin, "Magical Bullet: The History of Oral Rehydration Therapy," Medical History 38 (1991): 363-397.

11. NEW PLAYERS

Required reading:

Kelley Lee, et al., "Who Should Be Doing What in International Health: A Confusion of Mandates in the United Nations?" British Medical Journal 312, 7026 (1996): 302-307.

K. Buse and G. Walt, "Global public-private partnerships: part I – a new development in health?" Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 78 (2000): 549-561.

Jennifer Prah Ruger, "Changing Role of the World Bank in Global Health in Historical Perspective," [paper under consideration by the American Journal of Public Health]

Further reading:

Martha Finnemore, "Redefining Development at the World Bank," In International Development and the Social Sciences, essays on the history and politics of Knowledge edited by F. Cooper and R. Packard. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1997, 203-227.

Joy A. de Beyer et. al., "The role of the World Bank in international health: a renewed commitment and partnership," Social Science and Medicine 50 (2000): 169-176

Anthony Zwi and A. Mills, "Health policy in less developed countries: past trends and future directions," Journal of International Development 7, 3 (1995): 299-328.

Michael McCarthy, "A conversation with the leaders of the Gates Foundation's Global Health Program: Gordon Perkin and William Foege," The Lancet 356 (8 July 2000): 153-155.

12. BIOTERRORISM

Required reading:

Barton J. Bernstein, "The Birth of the U.S. Biological Warfare Program," Scientific American 256 (1987): 116-121.

Elizabeth Fee and Theodore M. Brown, "Preemptive Biopreparedness: Can we learn anything from history?" American Journal of Public Health 91, 5 (2001): 721-725.

Lawrence O Gostin, "Public health law in an age of terrorism: rethinking individual rights and common goods," Health Affairs 21, 6 (2002): 79-93.

Further reading:

George J. Annas, "Bioterrorism, Public Health and Human Rights," Health Affairs 21, 6 (2002): 94-97.

David P. Fidler, "Bioterrorism, Public Health and International Law," Chicago Journal of International Law 3 (2002): 7-26.

Lawrence O. Gostin, Jo Ivey Boufford, and Rose Marie Martinez, "The Future Of The Public's Health: Vision, Values, and Strategies," Health Affairs 23, 4 (2004): 96-107

David McBride, ed. Bioterrorism: the history of a crisis in American society. New York: Routledge, 2003.

13. GLOBAL HEALTH

Document: Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, Macroeconomics and Health: Investing in Health for Economic Development Geneva: WHO, 2001.
<http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidcmh/CMHReport.pdf>

Paul Farmer, Infections and inequalities: the modern plagues Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1999.

Howard Waitzkin, "Report of the WHO Commission on Macroeconomics and Health: a summary and critique," The Lancet 361 (8 February 2003): 523-526.

Further reading:

P. Bond and G. Dor, "Uneven health outcomes and political resistance under residual neoliberalism in Africa," International Journal of Health Services 33, 3 (2003): 607-630.

Paul Farmer, Pathologies of power : health, human rights, and the new war on the poor. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2003.

Laurie Garrett, The Coming Plague: Newly Emerging Diseases in a World Out of Balance New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1994.

A. Mills, K.Y. Amoako and T. Kato, "Round table. The work of the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health," Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80, 2 (2002): 164-166.